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Miss EASTWOOD in connection with the original description being probably *N. pedunculata* Dougl. This opinion was ventured in my revision, though at the time that was written the Lower California locality seemed to be far beyond the known range of *N. pedunculata*, which had not been found south of the Santa Inez Mts. Since then, however, I have found the species at Witch Creek, San Diego County, so that it may easily range into Lower California.—HARLEY P. CHANDLER.

## BRANCHING SPORANGIOPHORES OF RHIZOPUS

(WITH ONE FIGURE)

Current texts agree in stating that the sporangiophore of *R. nigricans*

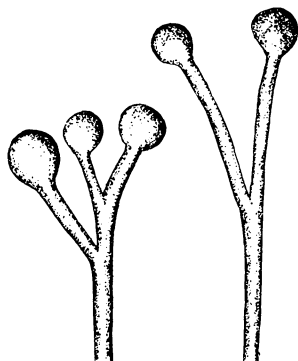


Fig. 1.—Branching sporangiophores of *Rhizopus*.

bears a single sporangium. For example, SWINGLE states<sup>1</sup> that "each sporangiophore bears a single spherical sporangium." In a recent culture on bread, some two weeks old, two anomalous conditions were observed (*fig. 1*). In one case, by two successive branchings, one sporangiophore bore three normal sporangia. In the other case, by a single dichotomous branching, two sporangia were developed.—LEROY H. HARVEY, *Yankton College, Yankton, S. D.*

## AN UNUSUAL METHOD OF VEGETATIVE REPRODUCTION IN *DIONAEA MUSCIPULA*

(WITH ONE FIGURE)

In 1892 I described and illustrated an abnormal development of the inflorescence of *Dionaea*.<sup>2</sup> Two years ago I found an exactly similar kind of growth in a number of plants which had been kept in pots on a shelf next to the glass of a greenhouse with a southern exposure. In the axils of the bracts were found short vegetative branches, each with a number of perfect fly-traps (*fig. 1*), which closed when any of the six hairs on their upper surface were touched twice in succession. The response, however, was of the most sluggish character. The plants, when full grown, were rather crowded together by the arrangement of the pots, and whether this

<sup>1</sup> Bureau Pl. Industry Bull. 37. 1903. p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> HARSHBERGER, JOHN W., An abnormal development of the inflorescence of *Dionaea*. Contrib. Bot. Lab. Univ. Penn. 1:45-49. pls. 5, 6. 1892.